

Site Categories by Zone.

Site Categories	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Total
Villages	4	5	9	1	3	8	30
Cemeteries	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Camps	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Fishing Grounds	3	7	2	9	6	2	29
Spawning Grounds	1	6	2	3	-	1	13
Hunting Grounds	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Gathering Areas	-	-	-	3	4	-	7
Swimming Holes/Picnic	2	-	1	-	4	-	7
Ceremonial Sites	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Mythological Sites	-	1	2	5	3	1	12
Petroglyphs	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Historic Event/Battle Sites	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Trails	-	1	2	3	5	-	11
Placenames	7	5	2	3	2	2	21
Total	18	27	26	28	30	15	144

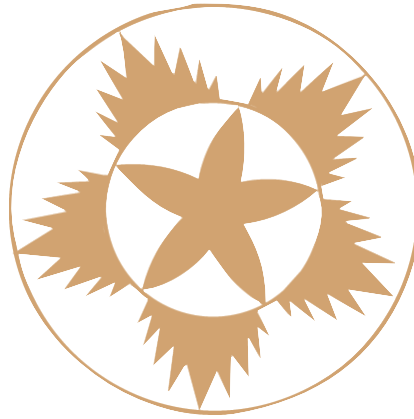
Taken together, the frequency and distribution of locations strongly indicates how important the area immediately adjacent to the river was to the local Maidu Tribes.

Zones 2 (North Fork), 3 (Main Reservoir), and 4 (Middle Fork) each contain only slightly fewer locations than Zone 5. Nevertheless, these zones are very different in character. The Foreman Creek Complex in Zone 3 is of particular importance because of the large cemetery, a sacred place for the Maidu Tribes, which has been and continues to be so vulnerable to vandalism. It is remembered as an important residential base and ceremonial location. Zone 3 also displays more site types, 11, than any other zone; for instance, it is the only one for which it is currently possible to identify Historic Event sites. It contains more villages but fewer fishing sites than found in the other zones.

Zone 4 is an essential area to the Konkow Maidu because of its concentrated, unique mythological values not available in any other area; but it is also unparalleled in the number and quality of its fishing locations—nine (31% of the identified fishing sites). There is only one village recorded within the APE in Zone 4. This is because of the steep canyon walls; the villages related to the North Fork are located up on the ridges beyond the APE. What is apparent is that each zone encompasses its own particular suite of important and sensitive cultural places.

Location categories are also not distributed equally among the 14 categories. This is in part due to the kinds of questions asked, particularly in previous investigations, in which researchers were interested in locating villages; thus there are 30 (21% of the total sites) villages recorded for this study. There are nearly as many fishing sites—29 (20% of the total); fishing was of particular interest in the current study and thus a question that was regularly asked.

In sum, the number of cultural locations, the geographical distribution of the locations, and the variety of kinds of locations all clearly reveal the importance of the project area, with the rich cultural values attributed to it by the local Maidu Peoples. It is also suggested that the information that remains active today is only a partial reflection of the uses and values on the landscape that existed in pre-contact times, when only the Maidu lived and died in this, their home territory.



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